Carlsbad Highlands Ecological Reserve

The Carlsbad Highlands Ecological Reserve is a 297-acre property located in the City of Carlsbad, northwestern San Diego County. This reserve is located along the eastern boundary of the City, abutting the City of Oceanside. Cannon Road dead-ends on the property's eastern boundary. The property is part of a larger open space preserve composed of open space lands owned by the City of Carlsbad surrounding Lake Calavera, and mitigation parcels owned and managed by The Environmental Trust. The initial lands dedicated as the Carlsbad Highlands ER were set aside in 1996 as a part of the Carlsbad Highlands Conservation Bank, owned by Bank of America. Since that time additional lands have been or are in the process of being purchased or given (e.g. Caltrans) to the Department to expand the ER. This ER has a history of agricultural use, although the agricultural fields on the eastern portion of the property have been fallow for many years, and now support annual grassland habitat. Off-highway vehicle (OHV) use is another long-time destructive use of the property, which the SCR is attempting to control and eventually exclude. The majority of the rest of the property is dominated by coastal sage scrub vegetation, with a smaller amount of oak riparian habitat also being present. The larger open space area incorporating the Carlsbad Highlands ER is surrounded by residential development, with the exception of several narrow habitat corridors to the north and west. The Carlsbad Highland's ER is considered a key open space component of the City of Carlsbad's Habitat Management Plan (HMP), which is part of north San Diego County's Multiple Habitat Conservation Program.



Figure 14. Carlsbad Highlands Ecological Reserve

Resource Inventory

Along with its general values for coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, and riparian habitats, this reserve also supports two listed species: the California gnatcatcher (federal threatened) and the thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*, state endangered and federal threatened). Along with annual general wildlife surveys, these two species are specifically monitored every year on the ER.

Table 9 lists the wildlife species observed on-site during the 2002 spring monitoring period. A minimum of four gnatcatcher territories were determined to be active on the property based upon the observation of paired birds or calling males. It should be noted that the 94-acre portion of the ER known as the Holly Springs parcel was not added to the ER until after the monitoring season had concluded in 2002. Additional gnatcatchers may be present on this new parcel, and surveys during 2003 will be conducted to assess the presence of this species, as well as thread-leaved brodiaea. Other sensitive species of note observed in 2002 were the northern harrier (pair observed foraging over the ER with possible nesting activity off-site to the west along the creek), Cooper's hawk (possible breeding pair in riparian oak woodland), osprey, loggerhead shrike, and grasshopper sparrow.

A small thread-leaved brodiaea population occurs on a clay soil area on the northern portion of the ER. This site has a history of OHV use, and is currently dominated by annual grassland, although remnants of native grassland are also present. During the spring of 2002, surveys of the brodiaea site were conducted to assess the amount of vegetative growth occurring. Using one meter square plots distributed along a 12 meter transect through the population, an attempt was made to count the number of individual plants present. The goal was to relate the number of bulbs producing vegetative growth with the number of bulbs that actually produced flowers later in the season. This sampling method proved to be impractical because of the difficulty in assigning the vegetative growth to one or more bulbs, since bulbs are often clustered together underground. Because of the severe drought conditions in 2002, no bulbs flowered. It was also noted that as the season progressed there was severe herbivory on the vegetative portions of the brodiaea, primarily from rabbits. This also likely contributed to the lack of flowering. In past years with more normal rains, this brodiaea population has produced between 30 and 50 flowering plants. During the spring and summer of 2002, a reference population of thread-leaved brodiaea at another preserve in the City of Carlsbad (The Environmental Trust preserve adjacent to the Newton Drive Business Park) was checked at the same time that the ER population was checked. As at the ER, no brodiaea flowered at this reference site, even though it has a much higher population of this plant species.

Table 9. Species occurring on the Carlsbad Highlands ER - 2002

MAMMALS					
Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Comments*		
Desert Cottontail	Sylvilagus audubonii		1 individual seen.		
Woodrat	Neotoma sp.		Scat and large nest noted.		
Coyote	Canis latrans		Scat		
Domestic Dog	Canis familiaris		Tracks and scats		
Bobcat	Lynx rufus		Scat		
BIRDS					
Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Comments*		
Turkey Vulture	Cathartes aura		1 (last detected 2000)		
Osprey	Pandion haliaetus	SSC	1		
White-tailed Kite	Elanus leucurus	FP			
Northern Harrier	Circus cyaneus	SSC,	1 pair in courtship display;		
- 101 111011	on our syundur	MSCP	additional single?.		
Cooper's Hawk	Accipiter cooperii	SSC	1 pair. Adult? is paired		
1			with sub-adult ? . Nest (?)		
			in oak/riparian woodland.		
Red-tailed Hawk	Buteo jamaicensis		5		
Red-shouldered Hawk	Buteo lineatus		2		
California Quail	Callipepla californica				
Mourning Dove	Zenaida macroura		5		
White-throated Swift	Aeronautes saxatalis		1		
Greater Roadrunner	Geococcyx californianus				
Anna's Hummingbird	Calypte anna		5		
Nuttall's Woodpecker	Picoides nuttallii		1		
Northern Flicker	Colaptes auratus		1		
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	Empidonax difficilis		2		
Black Phoebe	Sayornis nigricans		1		
Say's Phoebe	Sayornis saya		2		
Loggerhead Shrike	Lanius ludovicianus	SSC	1		
Hutton's Vireo	Vireo huttoni		1 heard		
Western Scrub Jay	Aphelocoma californica		5		
American Crow	Corvus brachyrhynchos				
Common Raven	Corvus corax				
Horned Lark	Eremophila alpestris				
Tree Swallow	Tachycineta bicolor		10		
Violet-green Swallow	Tachycineta thalassina		3		
N. Rough-winged Swallow	Stelgidopteryx serripennis		1		
Cliff Swallow	Petrochelidon pyrrhonota				
Bushtit	Psaltriparus minimus				
Bewick's Wren	Thryomanes bewickii		10		
House Wren	Troglodytes aedon		-		
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Regulus calendula		1		

Gnatcatcher	Polioptila sp.		1 prob. Blue-gray		
	1 1		Gnatcatcher in sagebrush,		
			sumac on edge of riparian.		
California Gnatcatcher	Polioptila californica	FT,	4 pairs. Habitat in area of		
		SSC, MSCP	detection is about 80%		
		MSCP	black sage, laurel sumac,		
			some Adolfia and		
			lemonade berry with very		
II	Callania		little chamise.		
Hermit Thrush	Character Grant at a Character Chara				
Wrentit	Chamaea fasciata		10		
Northern Mockingbird	Mimus polyglottos		F		
California Thrasher	Toxostoma redivivum		5		
American Pipit	Anthus rubescens		1		
Orange-crowned Warbler	Vermivora celata		1		
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Dendroica coronata				
Common Yellowthroat	Geothlypis trichas		2		
Spotted Towhee	Pipilo maculates		1		
California Towhee	Pipilo crissalis	00.0	10		
So. Calif. Rufous-crowned	Aimophila ruficeps	SSC,			
Sparrow		MSCP			
Savannah Sparrow	Passerculus sandwichensis	aaa	101		
Grasshopper Sparrow	Ammodramus savannarum	SSC	1? in grassland.		
Fox Sparrow	Passerella iliaca				
Song Sparrow	Melospiza melodia		2		
White-crowned Sparrow	Zonotrichia leucophrys		2		
Indigo Bunting	Passerina cyanea		1?		
Western Meadowlark	Sturnella neglecta		heard		
House Finch	Carpodacus mexicanus		2		
Lesser Goldfinch	Carduelis psaltria		5		
REPTILES					
Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Comments*		
Western Fence Lizard	Sceloporus occidentalis				
AMPHIBIANS					
Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Comments*		
Treefrog	Hyla sp.		Calls		
SENSITIVE PLANTS					
Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Comments*		
Thread-leaved Brodiaea	Brodiaea filifolia	SE,FT	No flowering plants in		
			2002, although vegetative		
* All records from Department of			growth present.		

^{*} All records from Department of Fish and Game biologists; numbers refer to maximums detected per visit. Status Codes: SE-State endangered; FE-Federal endangered; FT-Federal threatened; FP-State fully protected; SSC-California Species of Special Concern; MSCP-MSCP covered species; I-Introduced.

Carlsbad Highlands Ecological Reserve • Sewage Dispusal Canyon Markon Creek 199 Cerro de la Calavera D 0 N D El Camino Real Agua Hedionda 0.5 Miles **DFG Property Boundary** Map prepared by CDFG 7/1/2003.

Figure 15. Map of Carlsbad Highlands Ecological Reserve